

WORLD AIDS DAY

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 29, 2001

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, World AIDS Day on December 1 provides an opportunity to refocus our attention on the HIV/AIDS crisis that has not gone away and will not go away until a concerted effort is made to address the pandemic and develop workable solutions.

In the wake of the tragic events of September 11, attention has been focused elsewhere in the world. While we must do everything we can to combat terrorism, we cannot ignore other crises. Forty million people worldwide are still living with HIV/AIDS; 28 million are in sub-Saharan Africa. There are still 12 million orphans in sub-Saharan Africa, and there are still 15,000 new HIV infections each day.

The statistics regarding HIV/AIDS are staggering, but we must not let these numbers deter our resolve to work together to bring this epidemic under control. The United States cannot ignore the fact that HIV/AIDS poses a serious risk to international stability and creates fertile breeding ground for social unrest. Our survival dictates that we cannot afford to lose this battle.

ACCESS AND OPENNESS TO SMALL BUSINESS LENDING ACT

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 29, 2001

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join Representative MCGOVERN in supporting the Access and Openness to Small Business Lending Act. This legislation would permit the collection of demographic information on small business loans.

Specifically, it would amend the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to ask the gender and race of small business loan applicants. The applicant's response would be voluntary. I support the Access and Openness to Small Business Lending Act, since it would provide a powerful vehicle to monitor the lending market for discriminatory practices.

Today, there are more than 9 million women-owned businesses, up from 400,000 in 1972. Unfortunately, the main impediment to women entrepreneurs achieving success is obtaining the necessary financing to get their businesses off the ground.

According to Business and Professional Women/TJSA, companies owned by women account for 38 percent of businesses in the United States and are also the fastest growing segment of the business sector. However, women-owned businesses receive less than four percent of the \$36 billion in venture capital invested each year.

A survey by the National Foundation of Women Business Owners and Wells Fargo & Co. indicates that most female entrepreneurs rely on loans and their personal savings to finance their firm's growth. One reason women are not securing funding from venture capital

firms, like many others, is that women traditionally start retail stores. The retail industry is the one business sector in which venture capitalists rarely invest.

To ensure a transparent loan process and confirm that banks are being even-handed when making loan decisions for women and minorities, we need a bill like the Access and Openness to Small Business Lending Act. I urge my colleagues to also support this legislation.

RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE OF
BRENDAN BYRNE**HON. MARGE ROUKEMA**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 29, 2001

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a dedicated public servant—an exemplary leader and a friend to the people of my State of New Jersey. Governor Brendan T. Byrne will be honored later today at the "Evening with the Governors" 2001 Good Scout Awards of the Northern New Jersey Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

This is a most special occasion for me since Governor Byrne and I both call West Orange home. But we share more than a common hometown. We share a love of New Jersey and a devotion to its people. Governor Byrne has turned this dedication to New Jersey into a career of tremendous public service. On Thursday, we will honor the Governor for his work.

His outstanding career first began with service to our great country in the United States Army Air Corps as the youngest squadron navigator in his bomb group. After returning to civilian life, Governor Byrne combined law and public service as Deputy Attorney General and Special Prosecutor in Passaic County. Later, he was appointed as Assistant Counsel to Governor Robert B. Meyner and subsequently named the Governor's Executive Secretary.

At the age of 34, Byrne was appointed by Governor Meyner as Essex County Prosecutor, becoming the youngest prosecutor in New Jersey's largest county. He was reappointed to a second term by Governor Richard J. Hughes. After serving as President of the New Jersey State Board of Utility Commissioners as well as serving on the Superior Court, Governor Byrne quickly rose to Assignment Judge for Morris, Warren and Sussex County.

With nearly 20 years of work for the state of New Jersey, Byrne took his service to the next level and was elected Governor of New Jersey in 1973 by the largest plurality in New Jersey history. To their discredit, his critics "One-term Byrne" was reelected to a second term in 1977.

Mr. Speaker, Governor Byrne worked hard to do what was best for our great state. His pride in his state and understanding of its residents were visible in all that he did. He has always understood that principle of public service—that what matters most is helping real people solve the real problems of real life.

Clearly, this is evidenced in Governor Byrne's career in New Jersey and his heartfelt commitment to its residents. I commend Governor Byrne for his service, which is sometimes difficult, but as we can all attest, always rewarding.

While some may disagree with Governor Byrne on his policies, no one can disagree that he has truly served the people of New Jersey.

I am honored to call this good man a friend.

RECOGNIZING THE UKRAINIAN
FAMINE REMEMBRANCE DAY**HON. CURT WELDON**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 29, 2001

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, sixty-eight years ago a horrific crime was inflicted, killing an estimated 3–5 million people and yet this genocide is seldom heard of. I am referring to the Great Famine of 1932–1933 in Ukraine conducted by Stalin's Soviet Union. We should not, we can not allow the elimination of a people go unnoticed or become forgotten. While some events in history are documented and memorialized to ensure that future generations will never have to be victim to them again, we have a duty to learn of and reveal those that have not yet been exposed.

The Ukrainian Government has designated the last Saturday in the month of November as Ukrainian Famine Remembrance Day. Today I join those in mourning and assist their cause in expanding the world's acknowledgment of what had happened.

The 1930's marked a time of "Collectivization" for the new Soviet Empire. Any symbolism or feelings of Ukrainian national consciousness or identity was hoped to be erased but to do so required an ethnic cleansing of the most brutal nature. The task took the form of a man-made famine whereas the quota for grain procurement from Ukraine was increased by 44 percent. The extraordinarily high quota resulted in a severe grain shortage, effectively starving the Ukrainian people.

After collection, grain elevators were guarded by military troops and secret police denying access to even those who had harvested the grain in the immediate area. Those hiding grain were killed and an internal passport system was implemented to restrict people from moving to where there was food. The result was a demoralized and depleted Ukrainian ethnic population. Stalin covered up this genocide so effectively that little is known to outsiders even today. Perhaps that will end now.

Today, there is a Ukrainian state, proud but mindful of its past. They will forever suffer the memory of being intentionally starved to death to end their struggle for freedom. Let us, a nation that symbolizes the very definition of freedom, learn of and remember the struggle the Ukrainians endured to obtain it. Mr. Speaker, in the spirit of standing up to all who threaten democracy and freedom, last Saturday, November 24, 2001, was the Ukrainian Famine Remembrance Day.

RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL
AMERICAN INDIAN HERITAGE
MONTH**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 29, 2001

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the designation of November

2001 as National American Indian Heritage Month. It is critical that we recognize the history of Native Americans and to learn more about their culture.

I thank President Bush for his promise to protect and honor tribal society and help to stimulate economic development in reservation communities. I join him in acknowledging the contributions made by Native Americans in both World Wars and the conflicts in Korea, Vietnam, and the Persian Gulf. Almost half of all Native American tribal leaders have served in the United States Armed Forces.

Only in recent decades have we made progress in dismantling the shameful stereotypes that were invented by white Americans in the early centuries of European immigration to this land. We owe it to the Native American people to learn about their actual history and culture, and to teach our children.

My fellow colleagues, it is of the utmost importance that we all take the time to remember American Indian heritage. We must do what we can to keep this beautiful culture alive, this culture of a people wronged by the greed and ignorance of our forefathers. I ask you to join me in making the following promise: Never again will our country attempt to decimate an entire culture.

TRIBUTE TO THE 100TH BIRTHDAY OF JOSE ANTONIO JARVIS

HON. DONNA M. CHRISTENSEN

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 29, 2001

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of all the people of my district to pay tribute to the 100th Birthday of the late Jose Antonio Jarvis—educator, historian, author, philosopher, journalist, poet, playwright, editor, artist, musician and public servant. He was an intellectual giant whose life and work greatly influenced the educational process in the U.S. Virgin Islands. His classroom was the entire Virgin Islands and for more than forty years, he devoted his life to discovering new and innovative approaches to education.

Born in St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands on November 22, 1901, to the Reverend Joseph W. and Mercedes Jarvis, J. Antonio Jarvis grew up under the guidance of his Godmother, Miss Mary Hughstein. He began his formal education at St. Anne's Roman Catholic School in St. Thomas, which he attended from age five to thirteen (1906–1914). Even during these early years, his teachers discerned in him an unusually high mental capacity, great ambition, and a keen interest in a wide range of activities. A life-long scholar, he continued his education by private tutors and through correspondence courses, and most importantly, by extensive reading on his own initiative. In 1936, the Bachelor of Arts degree was conferred upon him by McKinley-Roosevelt University. He did additional work at the University of Puerto Rico, Columbia University, New York University, and the University of Chicago.

Jarvis' career as an educator began in 1923, when he became a tutor at the St. Thomas Academy. During the period 1924–1932, he taught at Abraham Lincoln Elementary School and was an instructor at the Charlotte Amalie High School from 1932 to 1942.

At Charlotte Amalie High, in addition to his regular academic assignments, he served as advisor to many student organizations and initiated a number of them including a student council and the school newspaper, *The Reflector*. In 1942, he returned as principal to the former Abraham Lincoln School, where he remained until his retirement from public life on May 31, 1963.

Between 1930 and 1960, Jarvis published a number of works. These included "Virgin Islands Sketches", "Jubilee Hall", and other poems (1930), "Fruits in Passing" (1932), "Bamboula Dance" (1935), "Brief History of the Virgin Islands" (1938), "The Virgin Islands and their people" (1944), "Virgin Islands Picture Book" with co-author Rufus Martin (1948), "Bluebeard's Last Wife" (1951), and "The King's Mandate" (1960). In 1930, with Ariel Melchior, Sr., he co-founded "The Daily News of the Virgin Islands", a daily news publication still in circulation today.

In addition to his work in the fields of education, scholarship and the fine arts, Jarvis was active in numerous civic activities such as the American Red Cross, Public Utilities Commission, Selective Service Board, St. Thomas Teachers Association and the Virgin Islands Cadets Corps, among others.

Many honors came to Jarvis over the years for his myriad of achievements. In 1927, 1929 and 1930 he won the Opportunity Award in Fine Arts. In 1939 and 1940, he earned the International Business Machines Corporation Award in Fine Arts. President Harry S. Truman personally presented him the United States Selective Service Medal in 1946. For services rendered he was given citations from the Library of Congress, the American Red Cross and the Professional League of Virgin Islands in New York City. In 1970, the Abraham Lincoln School was renamed the J. Antonio Jarvis Elementary School. Additionally, in 1978 the J. Antonio Jarvis Memorial Park was created in the heart of Charlotte Amalie. On May 18, 1980, the park was formally dedicated, and in it a statue of Mr. Jarvis, financed by Ariel Melchior, Sr. Foundation, the St. Thomas Historical Trust, and donations from school children were unveiled. In 1983, Jarvis was inducted into the "Virgin Islands Education Review" Hall of Fame.

The first biography of Jarvis, "Man of Vision: A Biography of Jose Antonio Jarvis" was written in 1975 by Addelita Cancryn, herself an imminent Virgin Islands educator.

When an individual is gifted with so many talents and has served humanity as well as Jarvis did, it is most difficult to select the one area in which his contributions could be said to be greatest. Perhaps his most persuasive contribution was in the area of education in the broadest sense. Jarvis educated and enlightened, not only his classroom and school-house performance but also through his books, poems, plays, editorials, and other writings, as well as his paintings. In the classroom and outside of it, Jarvis inspired many Virgin Islanders to attain high standards of achievement. He aided many financially and in other ways. The high success that many of these individuals achieved attests to his influence.

Jarvis' motto was "I try to make my sojourn here a useful interlude." That extremely useful sojourn ended on July 23, 1963 when the great man passed away deeply mourned.

Had Jarvis chosen to live in and make his contribution in a major metropolitan country he

undoubtedly would gain international attention and renown. However, it was his choice to live in and make his contributions to the Virgin Islands, which he loved.

The Governor of the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Honorable Charles Wesley Turnbull, has proclaimed the week of November 18–24, 2001 as "Jose Antonio Jarvis Week" and Thursday, November 22, 2001, as "Jose Antonio Jarvis Day" in the Virgin Islands of the United States of America. I join Governor Charles Turnbull in calling upon everyone in my district, as well as those Virgin Islanders residing in the United States of America, to reflect upon the life and contributions of this great Virgin Islander—a true renaissance man.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT AMERICANS SHOULD TAKE TIME DURING NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH TO RECOGNIZE THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY NATIVE PEOPLES

SPEECH OF

HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 27, 2001

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues today in supporting House Concurrent Resolution 270. This simple, yet important, statement supports the goals and ideals of Native American Heritage Month to highlight the important contributions Native Americans have made to our history and culture. This resolution also encourages the American people to honor and recognize the accomplishments and heritage of Native Americans, including their contributions in the areas of agriculture, medicine, art and language.

Long before the first Europeans arrived in the upper Midwest, the Dakota and Ojibwe nations called Minnesota home. You can still visit many of the areas where Native Americans created their communities and see examples of this rich history. Pipestone National Monument, a sacred quarry in Southwest Minnesota, is still being used to mine the soft red pipestone that was at one time used to create the ceremonial pipes that were used in dealings between tribes and to honor the spiritual world. The story of this stone and the pipes made from it spans four centuries of Plains Indian life and is inseparable from the traditions that structured their daily routine. Today, carvings are appreciated as much as art as well as for ceremonial use.

The heritage and customs of my state, Minnesota, have been greatly influenced by Native Americans. The name of Minnesota itself comes from a Dakota word meaning "waters that reflect the sky" and many more of Minnesota's cities and counties hold names that represent the Native American heritage that surrounds them.

I commend the authors of this resolution for helping raise awareness of Native American culture and heritage. As a member of the Native American Caucus, I look forward to working with them to make sure the noble goal of encouraging the American people to honor and recognize Native American accomplishments happens not only during Native American Heritage Month but also throughout the year.